PUBLIC MEETING OF MERCHANTS, MANUFAC-TUBERS, AND OTHER CITIZENS OF RICHMOND, AND OTHER SECTIONS OF VIRGINIA.-A Public meeting will be held on Monday evening at 5 o'clock in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to gave an expres-sion of opinion upon the bill reported by the Democratic and Republican committee of both houses of Congress for the settlement of questions arising under the late election for President and Vice-President of the United States. MANY CITIZENS.

It is highly proper that the people of Richmond should now meet and express their opinions upon the most important question that has been presented to this generation. We hope the meeting will be fully attended, and by our best people. Every part of the United States should now speak frankly and earnestly its views upon the important measure of the day. The harmony that may be displayed now will have the force of the wave that is impelled take the office. The Constitution itself ex- settlement won the prompt approval of the by the ground-swell, and give to the hope, the faith, and the energies of the country a shall extend to all cases in law and equity powerful onward movement. This meeting arising under this Constitution (or) the laws is called by a number of the most influential and public-spirited citizens of Rich-

The Situation.

There are three ways open to the nation in the matter of counting the electoral votes and deciding who shall be President.

1st. The plan of settlement just reported to the Senate and the House by the committees upon the counting of the electoral vote. This plan secures an absolute settlement by a civil proceeding and maintains the true theory of our Government: That it is a Government of opinion, not of force; of the people, and not of arbitrary authority.

2d. The certain disagreement of the two houses of Congress and the defeat of the count of the electoral vote: that to be followed by the election of a President by the House of Representatives, the prohibition of the inauguration of that President by the Federal Executive, and the inauguration of some one else dictated by force to the American people, and the submission of the country to this forcible obstruction of the will of the people and usurpation; or,

3d. Resistance by arms to this forcible proceeding, with all the terrible consequences of civil strife, with which we are so the committee of the two houses on the familiar.

Of these three ways, which is the best? Why, the plan of settlement by reference of the points in dispute between the houses in not only a great improvement upon that the electoral count to an advisory board consisting of the ablest and most experienced jurists and statesmen in the land. As all the world to nothing is this plan to be preferred. The inauguration of a President by force will continue the party of minds the strongest objection to the plan force, and clothe it with the means, the ma- as first made public. Moreover, it can chinery of fraud and corruption, and espionage and dragonnades in the subjugated preserves absolutely the rights of parties; States, that will enable it to secure for itself and that its adoption is highly creditable to perpetual succession. The horrors of such the gentlemen of both sides and of both a rule, as great as have been our sufferings, we are not even yet fully familiar with.

Not only do we think the plan of settlement so far preferable to attempting to get out of our national dilemma without it, but we regard the introduction of this plan into Congress as the most important event that has happened in this country for seventy years. If it succeeds by being completed it will save the country from the entire subversion of the public liberty. It will bring back the ark to the place to which it belongs, reimangurating the popular authority, reinstating the civil power in its supremacy, and restoring the rule of opin-

ion and law. Happy will be the day that completes this measure, and from that day may we date a second age of the nation—an age which we trust will be an improvement upon the past in the thrift, force, and justice of the republic, as well as in its strength for endurance.

Members of Congress--The Plan.

Congressmen are too eager to talk about the plan, especially since they know that everything they say will be snapped up by the purveyors for the press and put into the papers. The running and ill-considered comments are funny enough. The great majority, it is proper to say, talk very sensibly; but occasionally we see some expressions that sound as though ancient PISTOL had gotten into Congress, and even his seat. Hell is named in vain by several congressional commentators, and JERE. BLACK asperses the whole Democratic party with cowardice. If he only had offered to his target, and repel their attack upon the Government, the world would have known that the country was safe.

We are pleased with the unqualified and candid reply of Mr. Goode, of Virginia: "I will support the measure." Well said. The circumstances of the agreement of in the midst of the excitement and the strategies of the party men, are well calculated to occasion a great deal of exclamatory as well as civil talk, and no little skirmishing for position. The scene resembles the at their places and the contest earnest. The players are called in and directed to change their game and go to participate in one exactly opposite to that they were engaged in for its freedom from passion and violent exertion. Of course there is some cussing and throwing down of bats and swearing that the swearers will not be in the new

But this revulsion of feeling will soon cease to work its effects, and gentlemen will settle down seriously to consider what is President. When gentlemen address themselves earnestly to this point of deliberation all parties, or a large majority of them, must concur in the immense advantage to the peopresidential question in a civil and lawful manner, and of avoiding altogether violence

requences, whatever they might be expected in the complex immediately, is a foorm, it decided the control of the pression with the complex immediately, is a foorm, it decided the control of the pression in the control of the control of the pression in the control of the control of the control of the pression in the control of the pression in the control of the control of the pression in the control o

The Post is of the opinion that the report will be adopted by both houses, and be signed by the President, whather entirely agreeable to both parties or not, and that, Wheeler as Vice-President. But we still onstitutional, when the fundamental principle of our Government is that the legislative, executive, and indicial departments shall be separate and distinct!-Petersburg

Post. ricorn Abball I' santa b question. There are five men called upon, much less than half of the Supreme Court. in the history of the land. They are called upon as experts—as lawyers-not as judges-just as Judge WELL-PORD calls upon a commissioner to report to him certain facts which he cannot well find out for himself. seems herr has erreis

The fact is, bowever, that there is nothing in the Federal Constitution saying that the three departments are to be kept separate. On the contrary, the Supreme Court might try Mr. HAYES'S or Mr. Thinkn's title to the presidency as soon as either of them should pressly provides that "the judicial power of the United States," Under this provision Congress might constitute a new court to perform the very duties by the new the electoral vote had greatly displeased his plan assigned to the five judges.

However, there is no court, no judiciary, in the case. The recommendations of the judges will not be binding upon either house. It is their agreement between themselves that will bind them. The judges are to be a party to no agreement. They are to have nothing to do with counting the votes. houses act upon it if they choose to do so. has been always, like Virginia, very reluc-It is no surrender by either house of its tant to turn out a senator as long as he made the same sort of surrender in appointing commissioners to "barter" their rights away! Who ever heard that Virginia had surrendered her rights in this case?

Virginia and Massachusetts are about to come together as in ante-revolutionary and revolutionary times, Brother GLASS. Won't you join us? Read the following excellent article from the Boston Advertiser, which, we can safely say, speaks for Massachusetts, if not for all New England:

THE AGREEMENT PERFECTED. The most gratifying news given to the country since the sun went down on the 8th of November was the intelligence that electoral vote had agreed upon an equitable plan with substantial unanimity. The constitution of the tribunal to decide disputed | Fudge! questions arising in the count of votes is originally proposed, but it is as nearly aultiess as the nature of the circumstances would admit. It meets the grand test of fairness between the two parties, and at the same time eliminates the slight element of chance, which was in many be said of the whole scheme that it is conceived in the best possible spirit; that it houses who have agreed to it. If, under its operation, it should be declared that Tilden and Hendricks have been elected, the Republican party will most cheerfully acquiesce in the decision, and give its full support to the Government, however strenuously it may have to oppose the policy of the Administration. It is but right to expeet the same cordial acceptance of the situation by Democrats if, as we believe should

be the result, Haves and Wheeler should be

declared to have been duly elected.

The scheme provides for every contingency, and leaves nothing doubtful but the result of the count: and it is its chief virtue that it does leave the result doubtful. Votes not objected to are to be counted, of course. Votes from States sending only one return, objected to, are only to be rejected by concurrent vote. Double returns, unless both houses agree as to the proper return to be received, are to be submitted to the tribunal of five judges, five senators, and five representatives; the return selected by this trito be rejected by a concurrent vote of the two houses. The tribunal is also to decide whether the rejection of votes reduces the number necessary for a choice, or whether t merely reduces the number that may be counted for one candidate or the other, and so throws the election into the House. As will not agree to throw out any vote from States sending only one return, and as it is further certain that they will not concur in rejecting any vote held to be valid by the tribunal, the disputed points are limited to those arising from the returns of the four States of Oregon, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana; and the decision of the tribunal will be practically, though not tech-BOBADIL might be supposed to have taken | nically or legally, final. While it is possible that the House may agree to adopt the Republican electoral vote of Oregon, it is more likely that for the purpose of reserving all chances the House will vote for the admission of the Cronin vote. The Sollacereceive the whole Republican charge upon Aldrich vote in Vermont will probably not be brought into the controversy, even though consistency would seem to require

The tribunal, if constituted as proposed will include five members of each branch, equally divided as to politics; four justices of the Supreme Court, and a fifth justice to be named by the other four. The country will have confidence in the judicial imparthe committee and the report of their plan | tiality of every justice, notwithstanding his leaning to one party or the other. It was a wise amendment of the first plan which made the judicial rather than the congres sional section of the commission an uneven number, and the substitution of the selection of the fifth judge for the rejection by sudden interruption of a game of base-ball lot of a sixth renders the plan admirable in while the catchers are out and the lns are all its parts, and deserving of the unanimous support of every man in either party who is really desirous of a fair and pencea-

ble settlement of a most dangerous question. The assent of the two houses will, we are bound to believe, be heartily given to it, and the only remaining question as to the success ustices of the Supreme Court to assume the duties it is proposed to demand of them. The country understands and will respect the regame, and that they will go to hell first, etc. | luctance of the members of our highest court | relief of James E. Chism; to amend and to be drawn into the determination of political questions in any way: The reasons are strong, and only to be overcome by the existence of a most pressing emergency. Such an what. The question will be with all what emergency has arisen. Should the justices' shall we avoid and what shall we gain by whose services are now in requisition dethe plan of counting the electoral vote for cline to serve we should look upon further attempts to provide a method of counting the | Senate bill to amend and reenact an act, &c. votes as hopeless. The two bouses could not agree upon any other plan, and in that se each would untioubtedly proceed independently. It is tousave the country ple and the Government of settling the from a tremendous peril that the appeal will be made to these eminent judges. They alone can save it; and if they now refuse, they must either be drawn into the

A friend from Washington says that he has never before witnessed such a display of public satisfaction and general felicitation the election of Tilden as President and as he beheld in the Federal city. Indeed, there the lion and the lamb are in social cannot yet see how the proceeding can be amity, and partisan excitements and aversions are ended. Everybody seems delighted withouther plane of settlement of the presidential question, and everybody is foretelling that we are, But the judicial department of the Gov- as a logical sequence to a peaceful settleerument is not called upon to decide this ment of what has so disturbed the land, to have a reign of peace and prosperity the who happen to be judges, but they constitute like of which has not been known before

Of course in Congress there is no resisting such a state of public feeling as this. The signs, as far as we have seen, plainly show that such will be the public manifestation everywhere.

Boutwell Too Vindictive for Massa-

The course of Bourwell on the count was too revolutionary for Massachusetts; while Mr. Hoar's support of the plan of people of that State. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing before the election of Mr. HOAR to the Senate, said that Mr. Bourwell's opposition to any plan or agreement for counting constituents, and it was ascertained that he could not be reelected, while Mr. HOAR's support of the "plan of settlement? increased the hope for his success. "He sucpublic approbation, while BourwELL is sent into outer darkness as an unprofitable ser-

To us the "caucussing" about the plan of settlement seems rather inappropriate. That is a matter that might be spared by party discipline. The subject is so national, so full of the spirit of peace and harmony, that neither sections nor parties should be thought of.

The defeat of Bourwell in the Massachusetts Legislature is the defeat of GRANT and BEN. BUTLER and the whole host of officeholders and the BUTLER faction. These all supported the reflection of BOUTWFLL.

Morron's report that all the Republicans of the Indiana Legislature agree with him.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC. - The publishers have sent us a copy of this, which for rolerence is the best almanae published in the United States. The table of contents is too. long for us to copy it. Whatever you want in the way of political statistics you will find in this almanac.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SATURDAY, January 20, 1877. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M .- Lieutenant-Governor Thomas presiding. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Read, of the Presbyterian Church.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. HERNDON (from the Committee for Courts of Justice) reported House bills for the removal of the disabilities of James Barbour, of Culpeper, and others: to amend section 5 of chapter 148 of the Code of 1873, in relation to attachments.

Mr. HERNDON (from the Committee on Public Institutions) reported Senate bill authorizing the Western Lunatic Asylum to sell certain lots.

CONVICT LABOR The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commua resolution of the Senate requesting information as to the number of convicts that have been applied for by contractors and others during the past year. The Governor bunal is to be taken as the true one, and only in this communication states the only persons that have made applications for such labor during the past year are the James River and Kanawha Canal, the Milton and Sutherlin Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, the Old Dominion Granite Company, and Colonel M. G. Harman. The Governor also suggests the propriety of allowing the t is perfectly certain that the two houses Milton and Sutherlin Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company to have such convicts as they may require upon the terms submitted by that company, those remaining in the penitentiary to be subject to the order of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company. The paper was ordered to be printed.

House bill for the removal of the disabilities of James Barbour, of Culpeper; Alexander D. Payne and John S. Mosby, of Fauquier; W. L. Royall, W. R. Trigg, John S. Meredith, W. Page McCarty, and J. S. D. Cullen, of Richmond; John J. Wise and F. C. A. Kellam, Jr., of Accomae; J. A. H. St. Andrew, of Prince Edward; E. C. Venable, of Petersburg; and E. M. Lowe, of Fairlax, was taken up and passed-ayes, 28; noes, 4 (Messis. Newberry, Powell, Maddox, and Jones).

Mr. STEVENS stated that had be been present when the vote was taken he would they different from the Treasury note? PASSED.

House bills: To amend section 5 of chapter 148 of the Code of 1873, in relation to attachments.

To amend section 5 of chapter 114 of the Code of 1878, in reference to the recordation of deeds. To authorize the trustees of the Third resbyterian church to give deeds of trust and borrow money.

Adjourned at 12:45 P. M. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Prayer by Rev. Thomas L. Preston, D. ., of the First Presbyterian Church.

From the Committee for Courts of Justice: House bills to amend and reenact section 27 of chapter 206 of the Code, requiring the Superintendent of the Penitentiary to keep a record of the conduct of convicts; for the reënact section 6 of chapter 88 of the Code of 1873, in relation to drift; conferring on the policemen of Alexandria certain powers of constables; to enable the congregation of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, Tillotson parish, to sell or remove their church edifice and to buy or build another; in relation to the protest of notes.

From the Committee on Roads, &c. House bill to authorize Henry F. Jones and Thomas Newman to erect a pier on York river, near Skeinanon creek, in York county; a bill to incorporate the Portan Whart Company, in the county of Glouces-

be notified every five years that they are ing the issue limit at \$500,000,000 we have a margin for elasticity. This course

By Mr. HUBARD (to the Committee on to the 200,000 national-bank stockholders. Boads, &c.) :- A resolution in reference to This, you see, can be done without increasthe James River and Kanawha canal, and ing our interest-bearing debt, and the cost making certain inquiries as to the Buchanan of and Clifton Forge Railroad Company.

Senate bill to amend section 8, &c., of an act to amend the charter of the city of Pe-Senate bill in reference to the protest of

House bill to amend the act to incorpo rate the Orkney Springs Company. House bill directing the Governor to nvest the Medal fund in State bonds, &c.,

for the benefit of the Virginia Military In-THE APPORTIONMENT QUESTION. The report of the Committee for Courts of Justice in reference to a reapportion-

ment for members of the Legislature was taken up at 1 o'clock and discussed until adjournment. (For the Dispatch.) Congress and the Taxation of Banks. One of the most important reforms to be urged in Congress this session is the repeal

of the tax levied on the capital and deposits of the banks. . The fax was a war measure, and should be repealed, as it is no longer ne- ning already to bring forward their cessary and is unjust. All of the commercial favorites for the gubernatorial race, but we interests of the country are so dependent are sorry to see that some of them are urg in business it is very difficult to use money the man that seems to us best fitted to perceeded, and thus received the reward of at such rates as will pay expenses and leave form its responsible duties, whether he anything for the banks. While justice and the public good alike demand the repeal of this tax, it is also true that they demand at vant. The failure to reelect a senator in the same time that there shall be no favored They give their opinion, and the two Massachusetts is a very severe censure. She class; that the whole people shall be bene-The national-bank law should be repealed at the same time that this tax is repealed. rights. Virginia and Maryland have just could be tolerated. But Bourwell was un- It, too, was a war measure, and is no longer necessary. The national banks have no reason to complain of the tax levied on them by the General Government. They are fully reimbursed by the profits arising from the loan of Government credit. But the State and savings banks have just cause of complaint, and their cause is the people's cause. The State and savings banks are taxed just as the national banks are taxed. while they are excluded from the profitable business of issuing notes. The national banks receive a bonus from the Government in the profits on circulation amounting to say 37,500,000, according to the statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, while the total amount of taxes on capital and deposits paid by them to the General Government does not exceed that amount. But the profits derived by the national banks from this loan of Government credit is much greater than the Comptroller is disposed to admit. He is wonderfully partial to the national banks, and seems to try to place them before the public in the light of martyrs to public good. We shall see low much of this sympathy they really deserve. The total amount of capital actually locked up in the holding of bonds to secure circulation by the national banks does not exceed \$90,000,000. The currency value of the interest paid on the \$387,000,000 bonds thus held is, say, \$19,000,000. Deduct from this sum 8 per cent. on the capital invested in the transaction-and 8 per is surely a living rate—and you have the bonus paid to these martyrs for the pub

> one per cent., as all banking capital is taxed a half of one per cent., which amounts to, say, \$1,400,000—leaving a net bonus of say \$10,600,000 paid to them by the Government. Thus you see how the Comptroller favors the national banks, and tries to make martyrs of them, while in reality the 40,-000,000 people of this country are annually taxed about \$25,000,000 to support the expensive machinery of the system, and to pay to the 200,000 holders of national-bank hares this bonus of \$10,600,000. These are the figures; there is no guess-work. nication from the Executive in response to Banks, it is said-and truly said,-recoup from their customers the sums to which this unskilful taxation subjects them. Which class of banks, then, are the people most inmost interested in the relief of the State and savings banks. Why? Because they, as has been shown, pay this tax in the end, and they deal more largely with the State and savings banks than they do with the national banks. For while the deposits of the national banks aggregate only \$666,000,000. the deposits of the State and savings banks aggregate \$1,361,000,000, or more than twice as much. While we are rearranging our financial system let us make thorough work of it, and get rid of all of these war curses. The people know that they are unjustly burdened by this cursed system of national banks, and cry out against it. Thus far the influence of money with corrupt men has stifled the voice of the people and continued this great wrong of taxing the

lic good, say \$12,000,000. But to be exactly

just, deduct from this a half of one per

cent. on the circulation; for while the na-

tional banks are taxed one per cent. on the

circulation they do not pay any tax on the

capital invested in bonds, so they are only

entitled to deduct the excess of a half of

many for the benefit of a few-a gross wrong, which the veriest tyro in legislation recognizes. Why should not the people get the profit arising from the business of furnishing a circulating medium? The national banks and their friends are those who cry out against "rag-money," irredeemable trash, &c. Suppose the Treasury notes are withdrawn and the national-bank notes left; are They are much the same. The difference is more apparent than real. Both are Government issues, in fact, with the same provision for redemption. But we must have a mixed currency. The most extreme advocate of hard cash will admit this. While the Government must use gold in many instances, yet in ordinary business transactions the metal is too heavy, and paper has to be substituted. Now, why should the national banks reap the profit arising from this business of furnishing a circulation? It is only the credit of the Government that gives currency to their notes. Withdraw the Government endorsement and they would be as bad as the old State-bank issues; and God deliver us from that curse. The shame of having an irredeemable issue which the Government refuses to take in payment of duties can be avoided if the proper course is pursued. The time fixed for resumption is January 1, 1879. To make this possible, to secure an acceptable currency, and secure to the people the profits that justly belong to them, let the following course be pursued: Let national banks be abolished, and no issue except by the General Government allowed. Require the national banks to retire their notes in greenbacks. Let the Government purchase on the market bonds equal in amount to the bonds held by the national banks to secure circulation, issuing coin-certificates of like denomination as the national-bank notes receivable for all dues on and after the first day of January, 1879. Let bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than those purchased be issued and sold to purchase gold to the extent of the Treasury notes now in circulation as the opportunity offers during the

whether private, fiduciary, or official—shall | the certificates in circulation, and by fix-By Mr. Neely: A resolution providing will give the profits arising from the for the safe-keeping of the map of the use of \$400,000,000 without interest to the Maryland-Virginia Boundary Line, &c. 40,000,000 people instead of taxing them Agreed to. constantly redistributing the currency will not be more burdensome than the supervision of the national banks under the present system, and will be paid out of the profits arising from the use of money without interest. And the surplus profit from this source will enable the Government to abolish that other miserably-annoying wartax-the stamping of checks. Can we hope that reason and justice will prevail?

> VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION .- Washington, January 20 .- Colonel E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, who is accredited to Washington Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, visited he President this morning, accompanied by the Democratic delegation in Congress om that State.

Washington, January 20 .- Later .- Colonel Burke and Representatives Ellis and Levy decline to give details of their interview with the President, beyond that it was quite satisfactory to them both as regards the present and the future.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR,-The newspapers in different portions of the State are beginon successful banking that nothing should ing the claims of those favorities on sectional be done to make it impossible for the banks grounds. As for ourselves, we can say that to earn a living. With the present depression | we intend to support for that high office bails from the north, south, front, or any other side of Virginia.

We consider ourselves citizens of this Commonwealth, and not of any particular portion of it; and if the Valley or the Tide water section brings forward the best-qualified candidate he is our man.

We may in some future issue advocate the claims of a citizen of our immediate section, but it will not be on sectional grounds .- Pittsylvania Tribune.

MARRIAGES. Married, on the 17th instant, at the residence of

he bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. D R. TOMPKINS to Miss N. C. MORRIS; both of thi

DEATHS.

Died, in Mt. Crawford, Va., on Friday, January 19, 1877, at 10 o'clock P. M., after a protracted illness of consumption. HOLMES BOYD BARE, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

He leaves a devoted wife, three children, and many relatives to mourn their loss.

Rarely are we called upon to mourn the loss of one who filled in such an exemplary manner the rost. who filled in such an exemplary manner the posi-tion of husband, father, son, friend, and one who, under every circumstance, maintained such Chris-tian integrity.

Harrisonburg (Va.) and Baltimore (Md.) papers

Died, January 20th, at 3 o'clock A. M., CHARLIE T., youngest child of George E. and Mary J. Cox; aged one year, two months and eight days.

Oh ! my heart is sad and lonely, As I weep above thy bed; And my home is lone and dreary For my darling CHARLIE is dead. 'Tis true death's kiss fell coldly Upon our CHARLIE'S brow: But o'er our pathway daily An angel watches now.

The funeral will take place at Pine-Street church SUNDAY, January 21st, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RICHMOND, January 22, 1877. NNUAL MEETING .- The annual A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held THIS DAY (Monday), 22d instant, at the company's office, at 12 o'clock M.
WILLIAM WILLIS, JR.,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WHITE SUL-PHUR SPRINGS COMPANY will be held at the January 25th, at 6 P. M. A. N. WELLFORD, ja 11-2w

AMUSEMENTS. RICHMOND THEATRE.

MISS NEILSON. MISS NEILSON. MISS NEILSON.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. Shakespearian series: AS YOU LIKE IT, TWELFTH NIGHT, illustrated by that unrivalled artist

upported by Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON and an espe cially selected company.

AS YOU LIKE IT; on which occasion the celebrated tenor,

MR. TOM KARL, f the Strakosch Opera Company will perform the THURSDAY EVENING, January 2 relison as Viola in TWELFTH NIGHT. FRIDAY EVENING, last Nellson performance.
Admission, \$1; reserved seats, \$1.50; gallery, 500
The sale of seats at Wyatt's, commencing Mon
lay, January 22d, at 9 A. M. ja 20-4t

DR. W. H. TAYLOR will give TWO ENTERTAINMENTS, comprising cenes across the water, and illustrated by selection These pictures are amongst the finest of their class, and every effort will be made to present them effect-

PRINITY METHODIST CHURCH,

MONDAY, January 22d, SCENES FROM RICH-MOND TO ROME via Florence, Venice, &c. TUESDAY, January 23d, SCENES IN ROME,

Each exhibition will be interspersed with views of fine Statuary, Allegorical Pieces, Transformations, and charming Mechanical and Optical Effects. The scenes will be described by Dr. TAYLOR, and the entertainments will be found beautiful, pleasing Admission, 25c.; round-trip tickets (good for both nights), 40c.

LECTURE.

DR. JOHN E. EDWARDS— SUBJECT: CHOICE OF A HUSBAND— te BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH Admission, 25c. DEV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who

It is received all over the country with unbounderenthusiam, hundreds being unable to gain admission to his lectures, will on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1877. "THE MINISTRY OF WEALTH," RICHMOND THEATRE.

Admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents. Dress-circle and Note.—As Mr. Beecher lectures Monday at the Masonic Temple, Baltimore, and at the Congregational church, Washington, D. C. Wednesday evening, his lecture will positively be for ONE NIGHT

AN EVENING WITH THE POET At the VIRGINIA OPERA-HOUSE, MONDAY NIGHT the 22d;

Professor MOFFIT will deliver his great lecture of BORNS—the Lessons of his Life, the Influence of Songs," under the auspices of Shockoe Hill Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 54. Doors open at half-past 7. Lecture to commence Tickets can be obtained at WYATT'S music-store jy 19-3t READINGS.

DOETICAL AND DRAMATIC READINGS by MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, F. R. S. and D. C. S., etc., of England, at ASSOCIATION HALL (Y. M. C. A. rooms), on MONDAY, January 22, 1877, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES. COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE HOTEL and other property on the south side of Franklin between Locust alley and Fifteenth street, to take place on the premises THIS DAY at 12 o'clock M.

The special attention of capitalists and others is particularly called to the sale of the valuable real Lynham, special commissioner, to take place as for full particulars. W. GODDIN. Auctioneer. RICHMOND. January 22, 1877. ia 22

\$8 FOR A HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLE HAND-SEWED BOOT at

J. A. GRIGG'S. Tenth and Main. \$4 FOR A HEAVY THREE J. A. GRIGG'S. SOLE CALF GAITER at Tenth and Main.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS BAGS, OVER-GAITERS-full lines-low-dow \$2 FOR BOYS AND MISSES

HEAVY SCHOOL SHOES of first-class manufac-GRIGG'S. 922 Tenth and Main. \$2.50.-LADIES' CALF, GOAT, GRAIN, and FOXED BALMORALS, Philadelphia

1877. GOOD NEWS FOR THE 1877 NEW YEAR.

GRIGG'S.

922 Tenth and Main.

DBY GOODS! DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS Wishing to reduce my large stock on hand preparatory to taking inventory I will sell my entire stock

for the next thirty days. As this is no humbug customers will find it to their advantage to give me call before purchasing elsewhere.

Below will be found a list of desirable DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, &c.

of desirable DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., at cost

100 pieces DRESS GOODS at 20c. worth 30c.; 75 pieces DRESS GOODS at 25c. worth 37c.; A large stock of DRESS GOODS in finer grades at cost to close them out.

50 pieces TYCOON REPS at 16%c, worth 25c.: large stock of CACHEMIRES, MERINOS, BLACK ALPACAS, and other BLACK GOODS

at cost prices. TABLE-LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, CUR-TAIN LACES, SHEETINGS, COTTONS, GINGHAMS, BED-TICKS, and other domestic goods at cost prices.

an excellent line of CASSIMERES, WATER-PROOFS, BEAVERS; WHITE, RED. GRAY, and BLUE FLANNELS: ANTON FLANNELS, CHEVIOTS, PLAIDS, &c.

BLANKETS, CLOAKS, SKIRTS, CARPETS, UN-DERSHIRTS, at prime cost to close them out.

1,000 pair LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES at cost, as I have a large stock and wish to close them out; Also, a large line of LADIES' and MISSES' HOSE. GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, SCARFS, &c., &c .- all at the very bottom prices

50 pair LADIES' MERINO SHIRTS at \$1 a pair worth fully \$2. Give me a call on these, as I guarantee them the cheapest in the city. 2 cases best brands BLEACHED COTTONS at 9c. selling everywhere from 10 to 12c.; 100 pieces 4-4 BROWN COTTON at 81/c. worth 10c.; and lots of other goods at cost prices for

thiriy days only at WILLIAM THALHIMER'S. 601 Broad street.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF SYCLE BROTHERS.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD

Having determined to move to our store on the

GOODS, all have been marked down to close out our

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERES, and DRESS

We have on hand 50 pairs WHITE and COL-

BLACK GOODS. Fifty pieces BLACK ALPACAS from 25c. to \$1.50

CACHEMIRES, BOMBAZINES, CRAPE

LOTHS, and other MOURNING GOODS, to be We have a few sets of FURS which will be closed

CARPETS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, in great va-Don't forget the place : 429 Broad street, where

you can buy goods cheaper than you have ever bought them before. We have the goods, and they must be sold before we move. SYCLE BROTHERS,

429 Broad street.

COHEN BROTHERS

rom several bankrupt sales that have recently taken place in Baltimore and New York.

Pieces of ALPACA LUSTRES at 16%c., reduced from 25c.; 35 pieces BROCADES at 18%c., formerly sold at

SILK DAMASSIS DE PARIS at 42c., formerly sol 300 yards SILK LUSTRES at 27%c., formerly sold at 50c. : 374 yards ENGLISH CASHMERES at 20c., sold

COLORED DRESS GOODS; lso, a very large lot of BLACK ALPACAS; 43 pieces BLACK (DOUBLE WIDTH) ALPACAS at 20c.; 10 pieces at 42c., formerly sold at from

all during this season at 35c. ; besides many other

SILK LUSTRES from 40 to 90c.-all less than usua prices: liso, a large stock of BLACK SILKS and SILK VELVETS; BLACK SILK VELVET at \$2, \$2.25. and \$2.65 thirty inches wide at \$4.20; pure SILK at

\$8.50, the value of which is \$14.50; 4 pieces FLANNELS; ood FLANNELS reduced to 121, 21, and 25c. formerly sold at 33c. : NGLISH SHAKER FLANNELS at 40c., formerly

Also, a large stock of PIQUES and other WHITE GOODS, besides many other classes of goods purchased at the various sales, which will be sold at a very slight advance, regardless of value.

REMEMBER, COHEN BROTH ERS have removed to No. 401, corner of Fourth and Broad streets, where, as regards to light and to its normal condition and keeping the bowels open. Price, 75c. Sold by all drugsts. open. Price, 75c. ARMISTEAD, Manufacturer, 12 16 18 18 826 Main street. Richmond, Va. ja 16

FURE COD-LIVER OIL. OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

We have the testimony of physicians who precribe it, and of patients who have taken it, that it is mere acceptable to the stomach and more easily assimilated than any other oil.

We guarantee it to be entirely pure and fresh, free from rancidity, and fully possessing all of the wonderful remedial properties claimed for the best cod-liver oil.

MEADE & BAKER, cod-liver oll. Importing and Dispensing Pharmaclets, 919 Main street, Richmond, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICES. REMNANTS! REMNANTS

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

REMNANTS of CARPET, in lengths of fro three to twenty yards, to be sold at a reduction of TWENTY FER CENT. at LEVY BROTHERS'.

A large stock of CLOAKS-very cheap. 517 REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Three hundred REMNANTS of DRESS GOODS, n lengths of from three to sixteen yards, must be old within the next two weeks at

CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES!

CLOAKS at greatly reduced prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LEVY BROTHERS'.

A large selection at \$1 of goods reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.50. Good CASSIMERES at all must be closed out. You can lose nothing by look ing at the goods.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLAN NELS!-All kinds of FLANNELS at the lowest prices yet offered; WHITE FLANNELS in all widths and qualities;

PLAID, PLAIN, and STRIPED OPERA PLAN WHITE, GRAY, BLUE, and RED TWILLED

SHAKER, SILK-WARP, DOMESTIC, and ALL. WOOL FLANNELS:

BLEACHED, UNBLEACHED, and COLORED CANTON FLANNELS, at LEVY BROTHERS CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, at reduced prices,

BLAKETS!

THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

COLGATE'S HONEY, GLYCERINE. BROWN WINDSOR, PALM. CASHMERE BOUQUET, OAT-MEAL RONDOLETIA, FLORAL, OLIVE and PALM, CENTURY, OMNIBUS, NONPAREIL, STERLING.

VASELINE and CAMPHOR ICE. for chapped hands-the best article yet made for that pu PREPARED CHALK of all kinds; HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS and TOILET WATERS:

'I of which will be sold at much below regular [ja 17] LEVY BROTHERS: prices ai

LEVY BROTHERS'.

99-CENT STORE.

MEN'S SOFT HATS.

BOYS' SOFT HATS, LADIES' HATS. LADIES' KID ARGAND LAMPS,

HOLMES'S COM LADIES' SHOES. MISSES' SHOES,

GENTLEMEN'S SHOES. TABLE-CUTLERY. 505 BROAD STREET.

DIGERENTIA, FOR DYSPEPSIA

by druggists generally. .

INDIGESTION,

BLANKETS! BLANKETS CLOSING OUT PRICES.

BLANKETS FROM \$1.25 TO \$20 A PAIR CLOAKS cheaper than ever. SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

AROMATIC VEGETABLE, SCILICATED. TOOTH SOAP, MILITARY SHAVING SOAP, LAUNDRY SOAP. T and CASHMERI

CARBOLIC SOAPS of all kinds-the best manufact

KID GLOVES OF ALL KINDS, FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

GO TO THE 99-CENT STORE FOR

RAMBULATORS, new BRACKETS, new

WORKS, new BIRD

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

PURCELL, LADD & CO.

PURCELL, LADD & CO. FOR DISEASED GUMS,

WHITE TEETH! WHITE TEETH!

TORESH COD-LIVER OIL

J. BLAIR, Druggist, on draught by . corner of Broad and Ninth streets. THE GREAT REMEDY.

CONSTIPATION,
HEMORRHOIDS and
NERVOUS BERILITY,

POCKLAND LIME. 1,200 barrels ROCKLAND LIME daily expected

IME, LIME, LIME.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

GLYCERINE, chemically pure, for medicinal and toilet use.

wash for offensive breath, use MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH. Sold at 50c. a bottle

SAPONINE DENTIFRICE, Sold at 50c, a box of

UNUSUALLY FINE QUALITY. this drug, just received and for sale by the bottle and

DR. D'ARMSTADT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC DROPS

LIME, CEMENT, AND PLASTER.

coner Maggie Beli, fer sale low from whari se 15 108 and 110 Virginia street

at greatly reduced prices. Fresh supply always
hand.
Business office, 1309 Cary street. Lime depot
1509 Dock street. DILLON, ELLETT & CO.,
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